

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1 and 2 (canceled).

Claim 3. (Currently amended) A method for controlling fluid flow to and from an eye during ophthalmic surgery, said method composing the steps of:

introducing irrigation fluid into an eye via a bi-directional positive displacement pump;

determining initial irrigation fluid pressure;

adjusting maximum vacuum setting based on the ~~determined~~ determined initial irrigation fluid pressure;

continuously determining irrigation fluid pressure after the initial determination;  
and

continuously adjusting maximum vacuum setting based on the continuous determination of irrigation fluid pressure.

Claim 4 (canceled).

Claim 5. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3 where determining initial irrigation fluid pressure and continuously determining fluid pressure includes determining in-line irrigation pressure.

Claims 6-22 (canceled).

Claim 23. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3 further comprising the step of using a change in irrigation fluid pressure to provide an indication of wound leaking.

Claims 24-28 (canceled).

Claim 29. (Previously presented) A method for controlling fluid flow to and from an eye during ophthalmic surgery, comprising:  
employing a bi-directional positive displacement pump to introduce irrigation fluid into an eye;  
determining initial irrigation fluid pressure;  
adjusting maximum vacuum setting based on the determined initial irrigation fluid pressure; and  
continuously adjusting maximum vacuum setting based on a subsequent continuous determination of irrigation fluid pressure.

Claim 30. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 29 wherein determining initial irrigation fluid pressure and continuous determination includes determining in-line pressure.

Claim 31. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 29, further comprising using a change in irrigation fluid pressure to provide an indication of wound leaking.

Claim 32. (Previously presented) A method for controlling ocular fluid flow during ophthalmic surgery, comprising:  
determining initial irrigation fluid pressure in an eye;  
adjusting maximum vacuum setting based on the determined initial irrigation fluid pressure; and

continuously adjusting maximum vacuum setting based on continuously determining irrigation fluid pressure after the initial determination;  
wherein said irrigation fluid is introduced to the eye using a bi-directional positive displacement pump.

Claim 33. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 32 wherein determining initial irrigation fluid pressure and continuously determining irrigation fluid pressure includes determining in-line irrigation pressure.

Claim 34. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 32, further comprising using a change in irrigation fluid pressure to provide an indication of wound leaking.